



IOM International Organization for Migration

Final Report

Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings

“Trafficking in human beings is our reality.
Let’s stop It!”

Zagreb, September 12th 2003

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FINAL REPORT TO THE U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CROATIA

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Executing Agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Category:	Mass Information
Partner Agencies: (and National Counterparts)	Government Agencies, National NGOs
Geographical Coverage:	The Republic of Croatia
Project Management Site:	IOM Zagreb, Croatia
Target Group:	The Government of Croatia, National NGOs, International Organizations, Potential Victims of Trafficking, General Public
Project Period:	15 th October 2002 – 15 th June 2003 (eight months)
Reporting Period:	15 th October 2002 – 15 th June 2003 (eight months)
Total Budget:	80.000,00 US\$ (in kind contributions over 120.000 US\$)
Funds Contributed by USAID:	70.000,00 US\$

Prevention of Trafficking in Croatia

Final Report on Activities and Results
October 15th, 2002 to June 15th, 2003.

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Summary

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) with the financial support of USAID and The Royal Netherlands Embassy, and in cooperation with Croatian governmental and non governmental organizations, has conducted an awareness raising campaign for the prevention of trafficking in human beings especially women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The project was nation wide, embracing every county and major city in Croatia. Campaign had a direct contact with citizens so it influenced people in all parts of the country.

The campaign to sensitize the public under the slogan: **«Trafficking in human beings is our reality. Let's stop it!»** jointly with a training of journalists preceding it, has influenced the change in the community, improved inter-sectarian relations and strengthened co-operation among partners that work on combating trafficking in human beings, which represents most brutal violation of human rights.

The following activities were organized: meetings, production and distribution of campaign material, specialized training for journalists, 7 events (public forums, round table, seminar, press conference, presentation).

After the two day specialized training for journalists, the improvement of 41,4% was noticed according to their knowledge and awareness of the realities and risks of trafficking in human beings, as awareness and knowledge are necessary for avoiding stereotypes and sensationalism in reporting of this phenomenon. A national counter trafficking journalist network was established in order to exchange information came across and to support future activities.

The campaign had a positive influence upon the established SOS line and increase of calls during the campaign was enormous, over 200 times.

The number of people present at the events also measured the impact of the campaign. The estimated number of people reached by events of the campaign (meetings, public forums, trainings) is around 1.000 but together with distribution of materials (direct contact with people) the estimated number is around 250.000, and whole population via media. The direct impact of campaign upon the public awareness of the issue and improved knowledge about the means and forms of trafficking is not less then 15%.

Through these various activities the project helped new initiatives, encouraged young people to get involved and motivated them to speak in public about the phenomenon. The project also strengthened some non-governmental organizations.

The Croatian population as such, obviously benefited from the project.

"I scratch the public opinion where it has itches." (O. Toscani).

2. Project Description

Within its mandate, the IOM Mission in Croatia has signed Memorandum of Understanding with Government of the Republic of Croatia, which provides a framework for close cooperation with the Croatian National Counter-Trafficking Team for on-going and future activities related to trafficking in human beings in Croatia.

This project, focused on prevention through two essential components: a) awareness raising by means of an information campaign and b) the training of journalists, was implemented over a period of eight months in collaboration with project partners: National Counter Trafficking Team, Government Office for Human Rights, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, network of NGOs, media and other organizations.

The awareness raising campaign and its strategy was designed in close collaboration with IOM/HQ experts and national partners. The agency that was selected to carry all activities related to the design of the campaign visuals was BBDO.

Two-day training for journalists was organized prior to the start of the campaign. The training started with theoretical lectures on CT issues by representatives of IOM, GoC, Mol, was followed with presentation of examples by already experienced journalists, and later in the form of studies that were monitored and supported by an attorney (from legal perspective) as well as by university perspective of communicology (from the ethical perspective). One of the victims of trafficking from Croatia joined the last session and discussion.

The four months campaign under the slogan: **«Trafficking in human beings is our reality. Let's stop it!»** started in the middle of February and finished in the middle of June. The campaign started by a broadcast of a radio spot on 23 local radio stations and continued on March 1, by the Croatian Radio joining in. The Croatian Television also joined the campaign by starting a broadcast of a TV spot on March 8.

Posters, billboards, leaflets, book-marks, calendars, stickers, picture postcards, small sugar bags, backpacks and bags are materials that accompanied the campaign and had been distributed widely all over Croatia. By their messages all the materials point out to dangers and means in preventing trafficking in human beings. In the final stage of the campaign a brochure was published in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior giving young people directions and information how to proceed in planning a trip abroad as well as providing them with important telephone numbers in most of the European countries.

The campaign promoted free of charge SOS telephone number 0800 77 99, which will provide durable assistance to victims of trafficking in Croatia and provides the public with information of this problem.

Public forums, debates, meetings and press conferences on activities linked to this phenomenon were held in co-operation with non-governmental organizations in order to trigger greater public attention and to improve the understanding of the problem.

Also, the campaign helped some new initiatives, especially of the youth self-organization to be created. Young people had an important role in organizing and conducting activities of the campaign. These are, first of all, the students of high schools in Zagreb.

During the campaign there was no need for revision of project objectives and activities. All planned activities were finalized successfully and due to raised interest some additional activities were conducted in collaboration with partners.

a. Overall Objective

The main goal of the project was to increase understanding by the public and Croatian authorities of the realities and risks of trafficking in human beings, especially of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as to contribute to the efforts of the Croatian authorities to prevent future trafficking in human beings in line with guidelines provided by the National Plan of Action.

b. Project Purposes

For reaching the goal the project set out the following purposes: to carry out a public awareness raising campaign on the realities and risks of trafficking in humans, to provide a training of journalists as well as to make the SOS line operational for NGOs to maintain it.

3. Results

The concept of the campaign its message and strategy were developed and implemented all over the territory of the Republic of Croatia in partnership with government authorities, non-governmental organizations and media.

Campaign materials that addressed both the dangers of trafficking and ways to prevent it were disseminated to target audience all over Croatia by governmental agencies as well as in co-operation with other institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Through dissemination of information materials to the audience, the nation wide campaign had a direct contact with citizens and so influenced them and increased their interest for the issue, offered them a better knowledge about the phenomenon. As the campaign is created to reach the general public and especially potential victims of trafficking the wide variety of campaign materials were produced. The following target groups were reached in specific:

- relevant government officials – printed materials distributed to them;
- journalists – by training and distribution of materials;
- school population – bookmarks, calendars, bags, brochures distributed;
- social workers – all Centers of Social Welfare received printed materials;
- officials in employment agencies – printed materials distributed;
- members of the parliament – presentation of the problem delivered, printed materials distributed, discussions about the importance of putting the trafficking issue at a high political level within major political parties;
- police officers – printed materials widely distributed to all Police stations;
- border guards and persons arriving in Croatia – posters hanging at border crossings;
- NGOs – joint activities, printed materials widely distributed;
- International organizations – printed materials distributed;
- general public – through printing media, broadcasting TV and radio spot, sugar bags in restaurants and cafe shops.

The campaign had direct impact upon the public awareness of the phenomenon and improved knowledge was over 15%.

Informative meetings, debates, public forums and press conferences were conducted around Croatia.

SOS line was established in co-operation with Government Office for Human Rights and two national NGOs maintain it. Increase of calls during the campaign was enormous, over 200 times (7 calls prior to campaign, over 1.500 calls from mid February to end of May).

A two-day training was organized for 20 journalists from national and local, press and electronic media. During the training the journalists gained better understanding and awareness of the realities and risks of trafficking in human beings necessary for avoiding stereotypes and sensationalism in reporting of this phenomenon. The improvement of knowledge was 41,4%. They have also increased knowledge of international conventions as well as counter trafficking activities at the regional and global level. A national counter trafficking journalist network was established in order to exchange information came across and to support of future activities.

Besides mentioned the precious result of the project are new initiatives especially those of young people.

4. Activities

a. Preparation

The project on prevention of trafficking started to organize and plan its activities more intensively as of the beginning of November 2002. In this period the existing resources were identified, as well as those required for implementation of the public awareness campaign, the project structure was designed; the logotype and materials were selected.

Discussions with the IOM/HQ representatives of Information as well as Counter Trafficking Services, members of Croatian National CT Commission, non-governmental organizations and media took place in that period. The work plan and indicators for the planned activities were finalized and approved.

b. Activities Break Down by Type

b.1. Meetings

- 16-Oct-02 Ministry of Interior
- 03-Nov-02 Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Ministry of Interior
- 13-Nov-02 Meeting with designers in BBDO
- 14-Nov-02 Meeting with a coordinator of NGO CT coalition
- 27-Nov-02 Head of IOM/HQ Information Services - BBDO
- 02-Dec-02 Ministry of health
- 16-Dec-02 Head of IOM/HQ CT Services – National coordinator and President of NCTT
- 08-Jan-03 Meeting with journalists team for preparation of a workshop
- 10-Jan-03 Ministry of labour and Social Welfare, NGOs Mol, MoH
- 13-Jan-03 Journalists
- 14-Jan-03 BBDO agreement
- 17-Jan-03 Parliamentarian Committee for legislation and Human Rights
- 21-Jan-03 Croatian Red Cross
- 24-Jan-03 Government Office for Human Rights
- 27-Jan-03 Jutarnji list
- 30-Jan-03 BBDO
- 04-Feb-03 Meeting with 7 women majors in Croatia
- 05-Feb-03 Croatian Red Cross
- 10-Feb-03 Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, NGOs Korak, Rosa
- 21-Feb-03 Ministry of Labour and social Welfare and NGOs in Slavonia
- 25-Feb-03 BBDO
- 24-Feb-03 Parliamentarian Committee for Gender Equality
- 26-Feb-03 Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in Rijeka
- 04-Mar-03 Croatian National TV
- 04-Mar-03 Meeting with volunteers of SOS line in Zagreb

- 13-Mar-03 Meeting with OIP in Split
- 21-Mar-03 Ministry of Interior
- 31-Mar-03 Government Office for Human Rights
- 16-Apr-03 High school
- 28-Apr-03 High School
- 05-May-03 Ministry of Education
- 19-May-03 Zagreb County
- 19-May-03 Parliamentary Committee for Gender Equality
- 29-May-03 Ministry of Education

b.2. Public Forums, Round Tables, Debates, Seminars

- In co-operation with Parliamentary Committee for Legislation a presentation of Marco Gramegna, Head of IOM/HQ CT Services was organized for the members of the Parliament on December, 17th 2003
- In co-operation with non-governmental organization Centre for the Initiatives in Social Policy, on day seminar "Prevention of Trafficking in Children" was organized for 24 social pedagogues of primary and high schools in Zagreb.
- In co-operation with non-governmental organization Organization for Prosperity and Integrity, Government Office for Human Rights and City of Split public forum and press conference were organized on March 14th 2003. Results of the survey and presentation of the brochure were presented to the public. **(Annex I)**
- A round table under the title "Trafficking in Women and Children for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation" was organized in Osijek on March, 25th 2003, in co-operation with Association of Women "Reality", non-governmental organization PGDI and Evangelist Faculty.
- Public forum was organized in a high school Benedikt Kotruljevic on May 16th 2003, and the students of the first class presented their project "Trafficking in Human beings". **(Annex II)**
- Women's Action Rijeka in co-operation with County Committee for Gender Equality organized public forum and press conference under the topic "Trafficking in Women in Countries of Transition" on June 11th 2003 in Rijeka.

b.3. Radio broadcasts

- 04-Mar-03 Radio Sljeme (10 min)
- 14-Mar-03 Croatian Radio Split “Poligraf” (1 hour)
- 14-Mar-03 Radio Free Europe (10 min)
- 25-Mar-03 City Radio Osijek (30 min) – in cooperation with NGO “Reality” Osijek
- 25-Mar-03 Radio Slavonia (15 min) – in cooperation with NGO “Reality” Osijek
- 02-Apr-03 Radio 101 “Terra Nostra” (1 hour)
- 10-Apr-03 Radio Knin (30 min) – in cooperation with NGO “Stope nade” Split
- 15-Apr-03 Radio Samobor (30 min) – in cooperation with NGO “Lobi” Samobor
- 29-Apr-03 Radio Karlovac (30 min) – in cooperation with NGO “Sigma Center” Karlovac
- 27-May-03 Radio Samobor (30 min) – in cooperation with NGO “Lobi” Samobor
- 16-Jun-03 Radio Rijeka (15 min)

b.4. TV broadcasts

- 08-Mar-03 Croatian National TV Main News (2 min)
- 09-Mar-03 TV Nov@ Main news “24 hours” (5min)
- 12-May-03 Croatian National TV, TV Duel (20 min)
- 16-Jun-03 Croatian National TV, County Panorama (5 min)
- 16-Jun-03 Canal RI, News (3 min)
- 20-Jun-03 Croatian National TV, Good Morning Croatia (10 min)

b.5. Campaign Visuals and Distribution

The campaign logo as the basic part of the campaign’s image, the slogan of the campaign “Trafficking in humans is our reality. Let’s stop it” as well as the free SOS line were on all materials. The materials addressed both the dangers of trafficking and ways to prevent it.

Poster B1, 1.500 pieces and **poster B2**, 500 pieces: border crossings, police offices, centers for social welfare, high schools, unemployment agencies, airport Zagreb, faculties, local councils.

Billboards: 60 locations in Zagreb and surroundings.

Leaflet A5, 20.000 pieces: police offices, centers for social welfare, ministries and state institutions, high schools, unemployment agencies, airports, faculties, local councils, student centers, discos.

Pocket size calendar, 8.600 pieces: police offices, centers for social welfare, ministries and state institutions, high schools, unemployment agencies, airports, faculties, local councils, student centers, discos.

Bookmark, 8.600 pieces, distributed to ministries, high schools, and libraries.

Sticker, 5.000 pieces, distributed to ministries, police offices, centers for social welfare, universities, and student centers; additional 10.000 pieces printed and will be distributed till the end of the year.

Postcard, 10.000 pieces: distribution arranged in two rounds by “Felix”, the official distributor of free cards in Croatia, were distributed in restaurants, cafes, discos, cinemas in Zagreb and around the countryside.

Brochure, 20.000 pieces, it is giving young people directions and information how to proceed in planning a trip abroad as well as providing them with important telephone numbers in most of the European countries, distributed to police offices, centers for social welfare, high schools, ministries and state institutions, unemployment agencies, faculties, local councils, student centers.

Newspaper ads were of different sizes and published in the following newspapers for two months: Blue Adds, Newspaper Medimurje, Dubrovacki list, Vecernji list, Jutarnji list, Feral Tribune, Identitet, Magazine of the Zagreb Airport, SOS Info.

TV spot, 30 seconds long: presentation on *National TV started on March 08* and lasted 1 months, 3 broadcasts per day. Two independent televisions were broadcasting the spot, Channel RI and TV Nova

Radio spot, 30 seconds, and distribution: started *on February 18th 2003 on 23 local radio stations*. *Croatian radio* joined the campaign and started broadcasting on March 01st 2003.

Small sugar bags, 80.000 pieces, distributed to coffees, bars, restaurants, ministries and state institutions, student centers.

Bag, 1.700 pieces, distributed to ministries, high schools, and universities.

Backpack, 1.700 pieces, distributed to ministries, high schools, and universities.

CD, 300 pieces, containing the overview of the materials, activities of the campaign produced and distribution will start in the middle of September 2003.

Campaign materials were distributed all over Croatia in co-operation with many different partners. **(Annex III)**

The estimated number of people reached by events of the campaign (meetings, public forums, and trainings) is around 1.000 but together with distribution of materials (direct contact with people) the estimated number is around 250.000, and whole population via media.

b.6. SOS line

IOM in co-operation with the Office for Human Rights of Government of the Republic of Croatia established the SOS telephone number 0800 77 99 unique for entire Croatia. The services are free of charge for the victims of trafficking and for those wishing to get information how to avoid traps of trafficking in human beings. SOS will be in service permanently, and for the time being is maintained by two non-governmental organizations. Participation of other NGOs is also foreseen as per future activities. **(Annex IV)**

b.7. Training for Journalists

Within the IOM counter trafficking activities in the past years, the important role of journalism has been recognized. A two-day training for 20 journalists from national and local, press and electronic media was held in Opatija from February 7 to 9, 2003. Alongside to IOM, a host of this activity, co-organizers were Government of the Republic of Croatia – Office for Human Rights as well as a non-governmental organization Centre for Development of Independent Journalism. **(Annex V)**

5. Constraints

The project was implemented as planned and as described in the project document. The project encountered no major obstacles and during the implementation there was no need for revision of project objectives, while the planned activities were conducted in accordance with the financial resources at disposal.

6. Conclusions

Within IOM counter trafficking activities prevention is recognized as an essential step towards combating trafficking in human beings. As the purpose of this project was to act preventively IOM launched Croatia's first national public awareness campaign to combat human trafficking. The campaign was coordinated with the National Committee for Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings and implemented with numerous partners.

A nation wide campaign raised awareness and increased interest of public for the issue of trafficking in humans, offered them better knowledge about the phenomenon which represents a gross violation of human rights.

Journalists who participated at the training have gained better understanding and awareness of the realities and risks of trafficking in human beings necessary for avoiding stereotypes and sensationalism in reporting of this phenomenon. They have strongly supported the campaign in their respected media.

The campaign has had a positive influence upon the SOS line; number of calls was extremely increased. The campaign had a positive influence on the number of calls, which took place mainly during and after TV and radio broadcasts as well as following the spot on TV and radio. The SOS line will continue working 24 hours.

The project helped some new initiatives especially those of young people and helped them in building their identity and importance of democratic expression.

Extremely important part of the project was work of many volunteers and especially professionals who decided to offer expertise free of charge.

The important result of the project is understanding that all relevant partners need to collaborate in the common fight against trafficking (government institutions, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, citizens, media).

Although there is a certain degree of the citizen's sensitivity for the problem, most of interviewees in public opinion survey think that our citizens are still insufficiently informed about the problem and that media do not pay necessary attention to it. A considerably high number of interviewees (69,8%) think that they know what trafficking in human beings is but they are at the same time of the opinion that the knowledge about it is not sufficient.

Therefore there is a need to pay more attention to this phenomenon in the media, for more useful information and continuation of awareness raising and capacity building.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation took place during the all phases of the project and overall evaluation was conducted by independent external experts.

The project staff and expert team members did ongoing evaluation during the campaign. They oversaw and evaluated every action and event, analyzed campaign material and corrected all problems as they appeared.

Very important part of the evaluation was consultations with experts who helped us to create the form and content of campaign material. Experts made the results of our work more professional.

For evaluation of activities various methods were used. Two questionnaires were used for evaluation of the training of journalists which participants filled in prior and after the training. For SOS line we analyzed the number of calls on fixed phone line of NGO before the establishment of the SOS line, during and after the campaign.

The number of people present in the events also measured impact of the campaign. On the public forums, round tables and other events we listened people, especially young people, for feedback on the effectiveness of the campaign.

The most reliable evaluation of the project was the results of two telephone surveys about the public awareness of trafficking in human beings in Croatia. Surveys were conducted by a daily "Jutarnji list". The first one was before the start of the campaign on February 06th and 07th 2002 and the second on June 23rd to 26th 2003. It was performed among 1.400 persons (600 during the first and 800 during the second round). The difference in the results obtained should be attributed to the campaign carried out between the two surveys. The campaign had direct impact upon the public awareness of the issue and improved knowledge about the means and forms of trafficking. **(Annex VI)**

Foreign independent experts stated in their expertise that material clearly, factually and informatively expressed the subject of the campaign. Also they pointed that it had intelligently worked out plan that made use of capabilities and the force of advertising strategies and was trying to provoke every opportunity for presentation of topic. **(Annex VII)**

The strength of the project was in motivation, ideas, creative work, collaboration, and volunteer work. The weakness was lack of understanding of some non-governmental organizations and so some women NGOs did not participate in the project. Also we faced the lack of sensibilization for the issue of some government authorities.

Project staff monitored the media coverage and press clipping is part of hard copy report.

8. Matching Funds

USAID granted 70.000 US\$ and ensured salaries % of the employees (Chief of Mission, Program manager, Program Assistant), administrative costs related to the office operations, direct project costs (meetings, debates/open forums, campaign materials and training of journalists).

The Royal Netherlands Embassy granted 10.000 US\$ as a financial support for production of bags, back packs, sugar bags and % for covering the staff and office costs.

BBDO, the agency that was elected to carry all activities related to the design of the campaign expressed willingness to contribute to the project by cost free services. Overall in-kind contribution of BBDO was over 25.000 US\$.

In-kind contribution was also in production of the campaign materials. BBDO made all the arrangements and it is almost impossible to estimate the actual cost of the material produced as well as the work hidden behind it that was free of charge.

A daily newspaper “**Jutarnji list**” conducted two public opinion surveys as in-kind contribution which is estimated around 6.000 US\$.

Budget friendly attitude led to the contacts with the **Croatian National Television**, the most powerful media, and a month-long broadcasting of TV spot three times a day was granted free of charge, and is estimated over 15.000 US\$.

The project was supported advertisingly by:

Radio Virovitica, Radio Karlovac, Radio Samobor, Radio Slavonija, Radio Slavonski Brod, Radio Koprivnica, Radio 042 Varaždin, Radio Dalmacija, Radio 057 Zadar, Radio SVID Rijeka, Radio Arena Pula, Radio Vallis Aurea Požega, Radio Ludbreg, Radio Moslavina, Radio Istra, Radio Sisak, Radio Biograd na moru, Radio Brac, Radio KL, Obiteljski radio, Plavi radio, Radio Dubrovnik, Radio Požega, Kanal RI, List Medimurje, Dubrovacki list, Feral Tribune, Identitet, Magazin zracne luke Zagreb, Metropolis media. It is difficult to estimate in-kind contribution for advertising.

Some direct costs for distribution were provided by companies and sponsors as in-kind donations (Dimbi d.o.o. Felix).

In-kind contribution of participating NGOs was mainly in distributing the materials.

Work of expert team members and many volunteers was also contribution in kind.

9. Budget

FINANCIAL REPORT

Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in Croatia

For period from 15th October 2002 to 14th June 2003

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Staff costs	16,400.00	16,400.00
Office costs	9,600.00	9,600.00
Overhead	2,470.00	2,470.00
Activities	41,530.00	39,135.00
<u>Total budget</u>	<u>70,000.00</u>	
<u>Total expenditure</u>		<u>67,605.00</u>
<u>Balance</u>		<u>2,395.00</u>

Project team:

Gregoire Goodstein, Chief of IOM Mission in Croatia

Lovorka Marinovic, Program Manager

Sandra Gluic, Project Assistant

BBDO Expert Team for Visuals:

Idea: *Veljko Zvan*

Design: *Maja Perica*

Photo: *Dag Orsic*

TV spot: Planet B, *Krešimir Gancev*

Production: BBDO Zagreb

CD:

Design: *Igor Monasteriotti*

Production: Monasteriotti Design Studio

Evaluators:

Ivana Prazetina, Center for Gender Equality (journalist training)

Alija Hodzic, Institut for Public Research (2 rounds of public opinion survey)

Team of independent experts from Austria:

Ana Bilic, Writer, Feminist

Eva Deissen, One of the pioneers and founders of feminist movement in Austria

Renee Diamant, Artist, Feminist

Gabriela Novak-Karall, Manager of Croatian Center, Expert on Women's Movement

Viktoria Palatin, Chief Editor ORF

Joseph Hartman, General Manager of Echoraum (avangard theater)

Art Director of Croatian Centre

Member of the CoE Expert Group for New Technologies in Art

Independent expert from Slovenia:

Dr sci *Simona Zavrtnik Zimic*, Peace Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Results of a Survey on Trafficking in Human Beings among Youth (aged 14 – 18) Split-Dalmatian County

“Organization for Integrity and Prosperity” (OIP) an NGO from Split has carried out a survey on the territory of the Split-Dalmatian County in order to determine the following: whether adolescents are and to what extent acquainted with the issue of trafficking in human beings is what is their opinion towards the victims and to what extent recognition of negative social phenomena influences their readiness to volunteer activity.

The survey was carried out among students of the eighth class in nine elementary schools and students of seven high schools on the territory of the County. In total there were 2 052 interviewed, 64.18% females and 35.82% males. The survey comprised 66.08% students from schools in urban areas, 24.81% from rural areas and 9.11% from schools on islands.

The measuring instrument was an anonymous questionnaire that consisted of 12 close type questions and answering was based on the principle of voluntariness.

The data obtained was processed by quantitative analysis and is expressed in frequencies and percentage. The results were analyzed according to the following criteria:

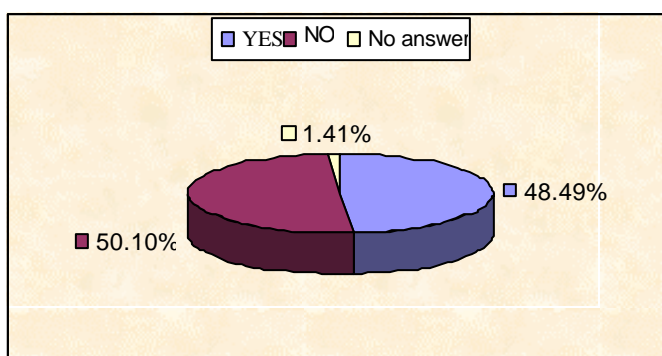
- gender
- class (age)
- location of the school.

The comparison was carried out according to each question separately, according to related questions and according to the criteria aforementioned.

1. Attitude towards gender equality in the society

Since through the issue of trafficking in human beings is also reflected in a certain manner complexity of relationship between men and women, OIP wanted to find out what is the attitude towards gender equality in the society. The result did not show significant differences in examinees' answers. 48.49% of them stated that men and women are equal in our society, and 50.10% stated that they are not.

Total		
YES	995	48.49%
NO	1028	50.10%
No answer	29	1.41%



Somewhat more considerable differences are noticed when it comes to the examinees' gender, 66% of boys stated that women and men were equal in our society whereas only 38.65% of girls did the same.

Bigger differences were not noticed when comparing the answers per classes except with the students of the third and fourth class of high schools, which can be explained by the fact that more female interviewees were represented in the test sample (75% in the third class and 62.4% for the fourth class). As far as the location of the schools is concerned, there were no considerable differences noticeable in the answers to this question.

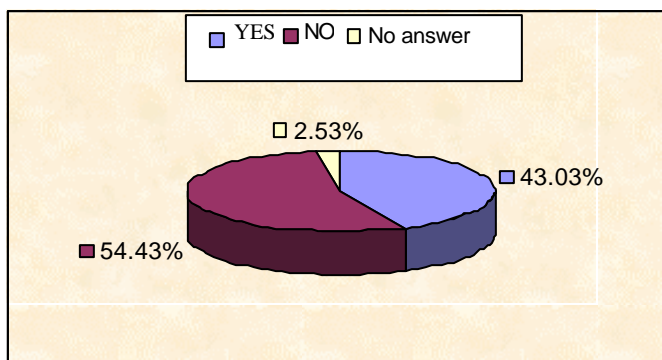
2. Knowledge about the International Convention on Human Rights

69.10% of the examinees had heard of the International Convention on Human Rights, and no major statistical differences were noticed as far as the gender and the location of the school is concerned. When it comes to the examinees' age, an increase was noticed in the number of students that were acquainted with this document. In other words, there is a difference in answers between students of the eighth class of the elementary schools and those of the fourth class of the high schools.

3. The meaning of the term “trafficking”

43% of the examinees know what trafficking in human beings is, and there is no considerable difference relating to the examinees' gender.

Total		
YES	883	43.03%
NO	1117	54.43%
No answer	52	2.53%

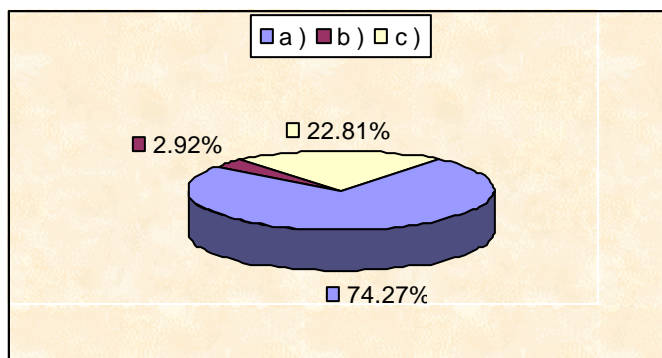


In relation to the examinees' age there are some insignificant differences, whereas, while processing the data, the evidence of considerable differences appeared when it comes to the location of the schools. As per the obtained indicators it is evident that the students of suburban schools were better acquainted with this phenomenon than their counterparts from urban and insular schools.

4. Attitude towards the victims of trafficking in human beings

74.27% of the examinees point out to state institutions as competent institutions that should be of assistance to the victims. More than a fifth of the interviewees do not have a well defined attitude or have not answered the questions at all.

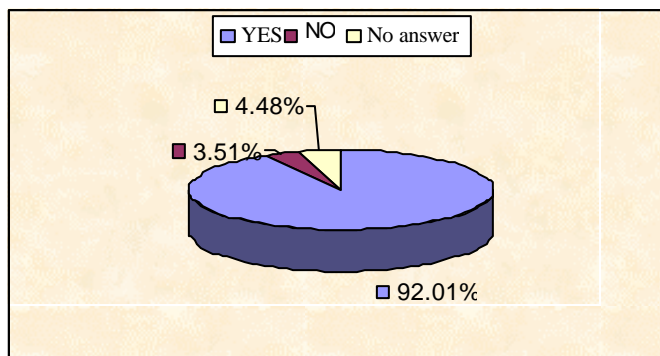
Total		
a)	1524	74.27%
b)	60	2.92%
c)	468	22.81%



5. Is trafficking in human beings a criminal offence

Almost 92% of the examinees is in accordance with the statement that trafficking in human beings is a criminal offence.

Total		
YES	1888	92.01%
NO	72	3.51%
No answer	92	4.48%

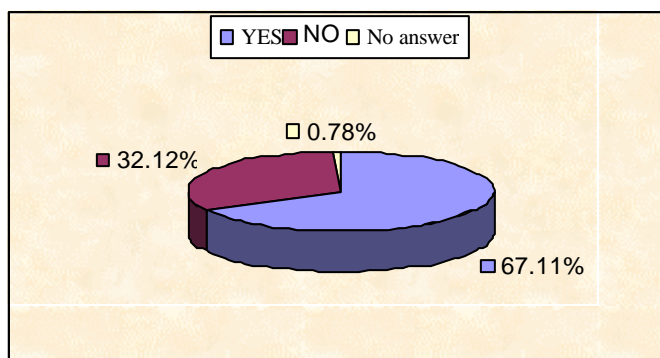


This trend is somewhat more observed with girls and in general with the students of higher classes. The differences as to the school location were not noticed in the examinees' answers.

6. Perception of negative social phenomena

Two thirds of the examinees responded positively to a question of the existence of drug abuse, prostitution and banditry in the place of their living.

Total		
YES	1377	67.11%
NO	659	32.12%
No answer	16	0.78%



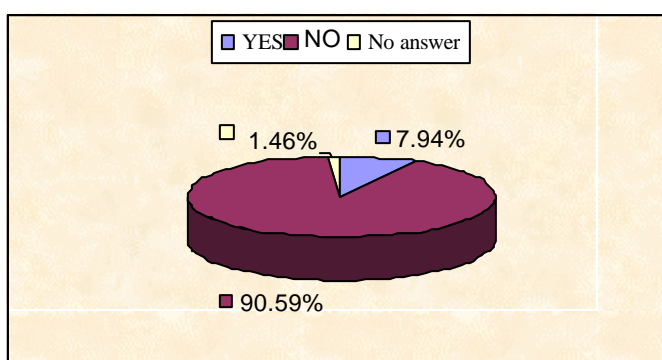
No differences in the answers were noticed as to the examinees' gender. However, the differences are noticeable when it comes to the examinees' age. They can be explained by acquired skills and experience, so that 55% of the students of the eighth class of the elementary school and 77% of the students of high schools stated that they notice these phenomena.

To a bigger extent the students from insular schools also notice these phenomena, but this can be explained by the fact that they are coming from smaller settlements with smaller number of inhabitants where everyone knows everyone else and by similar facts.

7. Are state institutions and other organizations doing enough to suppress trafficking in human beings

90.5% of the interviewees said that the responsible institutions are not doing enough to suppress negative phenomena in the society. No considerable differences in the test sample were noticed in the answers.

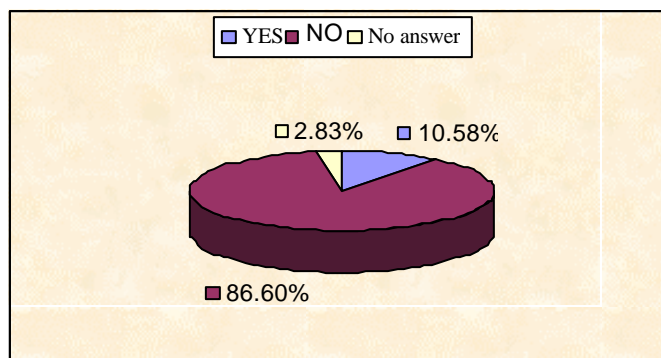
Total		
YES	163	7.94%
NO	1859	90.59%
No answer	30	1.46%



8. Familiarity with the victims

About 10% of the examinees stated that they knew persons regarded to have been victims of trafficking in human beings. No differences in the answers were noticed as to the examinees' gender, age and the school location.

Total		
YES	217	10.58%
NO	1777	86.60%
No answer	58	2.83%

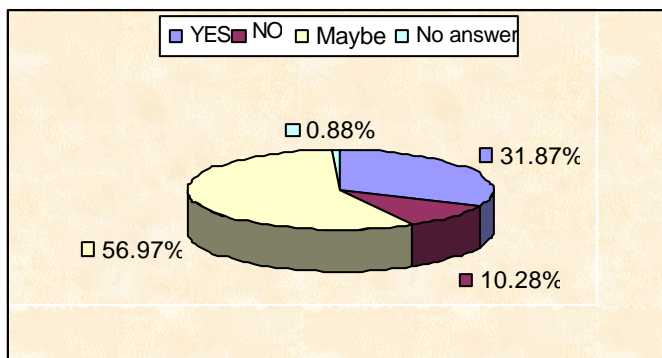


9. Readiness to participate in the prevention

With this survey OIP also wanted to determine to what extent the youths of the adolescent age were ready to participate voluntarily and by doing so to contribute towards positive social transformation. The results thus obtained are more than satisfactory and already at this stage ensure a quality voluntary base on the territory of the entire County.

Almost one third of the examinees stated a clear readiness to volunteer work, and there certainly will be double that number out of those 57% irresolute after they have been given more detailed information about this phenomenon, the preventive measures and assistance to the victims, punishment of the perpetrators, as well as clearer information on the role of the youth in some of the future projects.

Total		
YES	654	31.87%
NO	211	10.28%
Maybe	1169	56.97%
No answer	18	0.88%



Outcomes and Conclusions

The processing of the data has shown that the examined population recognizes the issue of trafficking in human beings, that it is ready to help suppressing this phenomenon, that it has understanding towards the victims as well as that it expects from governmental and other institutions a more open, more direct and more efficient approach to prevention and suppression of this problem.

Should we take into consideration that this issue is not talked about much in the media, as well as that it is relatively a new form of organized crime, demonstrated degree of understanding of this phenomenon is more than satisfactory.

The data thus obtained will primarily serve to the Organization for Integrity and Prosperity and its collaborators in designing preventive measure in the fight against trafficking in human beings as well as in setting up a network of assistance and support to the victims. In the same manner they can serve as a guide in which way to choose contents, their volume and intensity in the process of sensibilization of the environment towards this issue.

Adolescents can actively be included in the preventive activities and by doing so make use of advantages offered by their socio-emotional development at this phase, as well as from the creative potential that they possess.

In the end it can be concluded that young people on the territory of the Split-Dalmatian County have a mature attitude towards trafficking in human beings and that this problem should not be underestimated. The County's surroundings, both economic and social (the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, where this problem is even more in evidence), as well as the fact that Split as the County's centre is a crossing point of routes (land, aerial and maritime) does not leave much time to big suspicions, doubts, straying away.

Project Citizen Trafficking in Human Beings High School “Benedikt Kotruljevic”

The youth, students of high schools have shown a special interest for the topic and participation in the campaign. Especially active were the students of the first class of the private High School of Economics “Benedikt Kotruljevic”.

Within the curriculum of civil education and the *Project Citizen* the students of the Ib class of “Benedikt Kotruljevic” had lectures on the topics of “Trafficking in Human Beings”.

The project has started at the beginning of the mid-term. During the collection of data the students co-operated with IOM. Information was made available to them, propaganda material offered and all kinds of co-operation.

A public presentation of the project “Trafficking in Human Beings” was organized during the Open School Days on May 16. The students of the Ib class carried out a questionnaire among the audience in order to check to what extent they are familiar with the issue of trafficking in human beings, organized stands at which they showed documentary films on trafficking in human beings, distributed leaflets and promoted their own translation of the American brochure BE SMART, BE SAFE. Signing of a petition for adoption of law sanctioning trafficking in human beings was organized for all the visitors.

On May 19, 2003 the students presented the project on a topical session of the Committee for Human Rights of the Zagreb County to representatives of the Office for Human Rights of Government of the Republic of Croatia as well as to representatives of NGOs and international organizations dealing with this issue.

Under the organization of the LOBI, an non governmental organization from Samobor, the students of the Ib class were guests on a special radio broadcast on May 27, 2003. Also they presented the Project in a television broadcast «Good morning, Croatia» of Croatian Television.

All the students of the Ib class worked on the Project Trafficking in Human Beings, but in the presentation of the issue especially the following team representatives distinguished themselves:

Ivana Meštrovic
Mia Bakovic
Vanja Kontak
Marko Lukac
Slaven Knežević
Neven Boškovic
Tamara Milosavljevic
Dino Debic
Almir Ibric

The leader of the Project is a Deputy Principal, professor Karmela Šafarik.

Evaluation SOS telephone line 0800 77 99

The Office for Human Rights of the Government of the Republic of Croatia has opened in co-operation with IOM an SOS telephone line 0800 77 99 unique for entire Croatia. The services are free of charge for the victims of trafficking and for those wishing to get information how to avoid traps of trafficking in human beings. The costs produced by the SOS telephone line are covered by the Office for Human Rights of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, but, nonetheless, it has been officially requested from the HT that the line be free of charge. IOM provides support to the work of SOS line and offers services in building a unique data base.

SOS serves as a permanent solution and is maintained for the time being by two NGOs. In accordance with future activity expansion and participation of other NGOs matching their activities and capacities is foreseen.

According to an official postal call printout, out of 1 177 incoming registered calls the NGO that was accepting calls from 4 landlines (area codes: 01, 03, 04, 05) and from 1 mobile telephone line (091), registered and processed only 164 calls. Furthermore it states that to this list there should be added some 200 call abuses.

Another NGO that was accepting calls from the telephone landline area code 02 and mobile telephone lines 098 and 099 recorded the data and submitted an analysis as per original agreement. Owing to good technical equipment the NGO recorded calls that had not been registered by the post office, so that the total number of the incoming calls is bigger than actually registered.

A more detailed analysis is not possible to be made in this moment because of difference in NGO's approach. An outline is given according to available data of the printout of the registered calls at HT between February 15 and May 31:

- 48.47% of the registered calls were received from mobile networks (091 and 098, from 099 there was not a single call).
- The biggest number of the registered calls (33.29%) came from the landline area code 05 (Rijeka and Istria), followed by those from area codes: 01, 04, 03 and 02.
- From the area code 02 the biggest number of calls came from the Dubrovnik County followed by those of Split, Šibenik and Zadar.
- The number of calls per months: 47.11% - March, the campaign was in its full swing – radio and TV spot; 31.34% - April; 16.15% - May; 0.05% - half of February
- According to the NGO's report, the most calls, in which information about the problem and intervention was requested, took place mainly during and after TV and radio broadcasts as well as following the spot on TV and radio.
- There have also been call abuses, but those were mostly children voices with unserious messages and of those that misunderstood messages.

Through analysis done by all partners it was concluded that the campaign has had a positive influence upon the SOS telephone line, and its continuation is required so SOS will continue working 24 hours. It was also agreed that the work of partners must be transparent. Better co-operation of NGOs covering the telephone line is an imperative in order to establish identical reporting system.

Training for Journalists Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Opatija, February, 7th to 9th 2003.

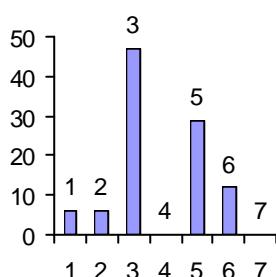
A two-day training for 20 journalists from national and local, press and electronic media was held in Opatija from February 7 to 9, 2003. Alongside to IOM, a host of this activity, co-organizers were Government of the Republic of Croatia – Office for Human Rights as well as a non governmental organization Centre for Development of Independent Journalism. Together with the theoretical keynote lecturing the training comprised a presentation and study into cases from the Croatian experience that were followed by legal expertise and ethical aspects of the presentation of this issue in the press and electronic media. The topics of the training comprised also the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings and the need to avoid stereotypes and sensationalism in reporting of this phenomenon.

Two questionnaires were used for evaluation of the training that the participants filled in prior to and after the training.

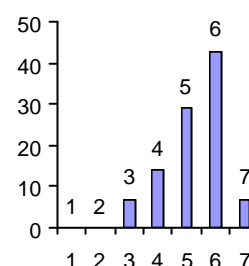
The questions in the questionnaire were combined, evaluating and descriptive. A scale of 1 – 7 was used in the evaluating questions (a wider gap on the scale gives a more precise assessment), whereby number **1 marks the least value** (extremely bad) and number **7 the highest value** (extremely good).

- Familiarity with the subject of trafficking in human beings prior to and after the training in comparison to the questionnaire looks like the following:

**Knowledge of trafficking in human beings
prior to the training in%**



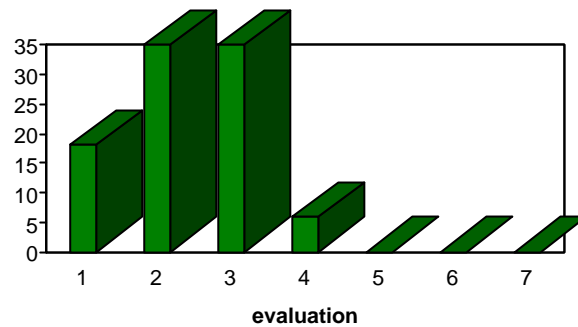
Knowledge of trafficking in human beings after the training in%



Prior to the training the participants had a different experience in the topic. Some of them did not meet this phenomenon before, some were familiar with topic for several years. It can be concluded that the participants deepened their knowledge of the subject on trafficking in human beings during the training and **improvement was 41,4%.**

- The participants of the training stated the problem of nonrecognition and ignorance of trafficking in human beings by the public and explained it as follows:

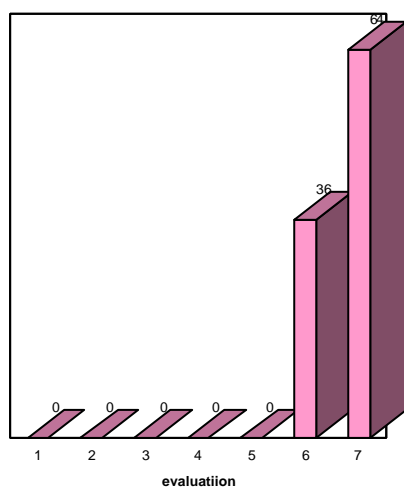
Acquaintance with trafficking in human beings by the public in%



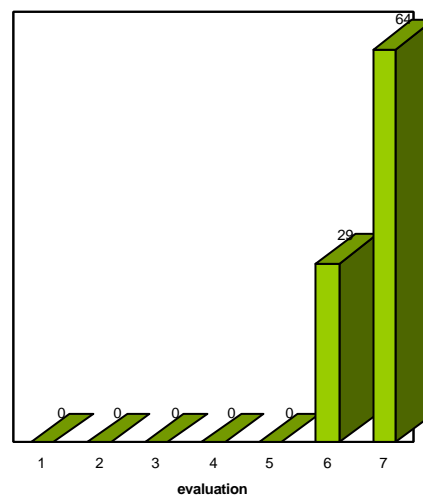
«people's insensibility towards this problem»
 «poor organization by the state and media in disclosing the circumstances and reasons for it»
 «grave legacy of the war and the geoposition of Croatia as well as breakdown of general social and moral values»
 «insufficient level of information and education available to the public»
 «depreciation of the problema»
 «ignorance of the problem by a portion of journalists»
 «'this' happens to someone else, unwillingness to discuss concrete cases»
 «silence and non-sanctioning of the perpetrators»
 «insufficient sensibility of the media toward the issue of trafficking in human beings»
 «corruption»

- The training has fulfilled participants' expectations, who evaluated it highly, especially its usefulness at the professional level.

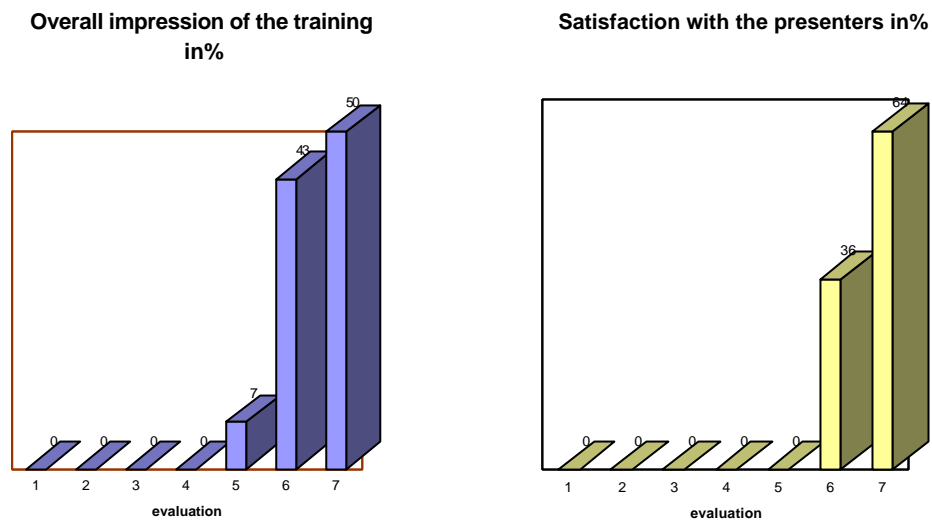
Fulfilment of the participants' expectations by the training in %



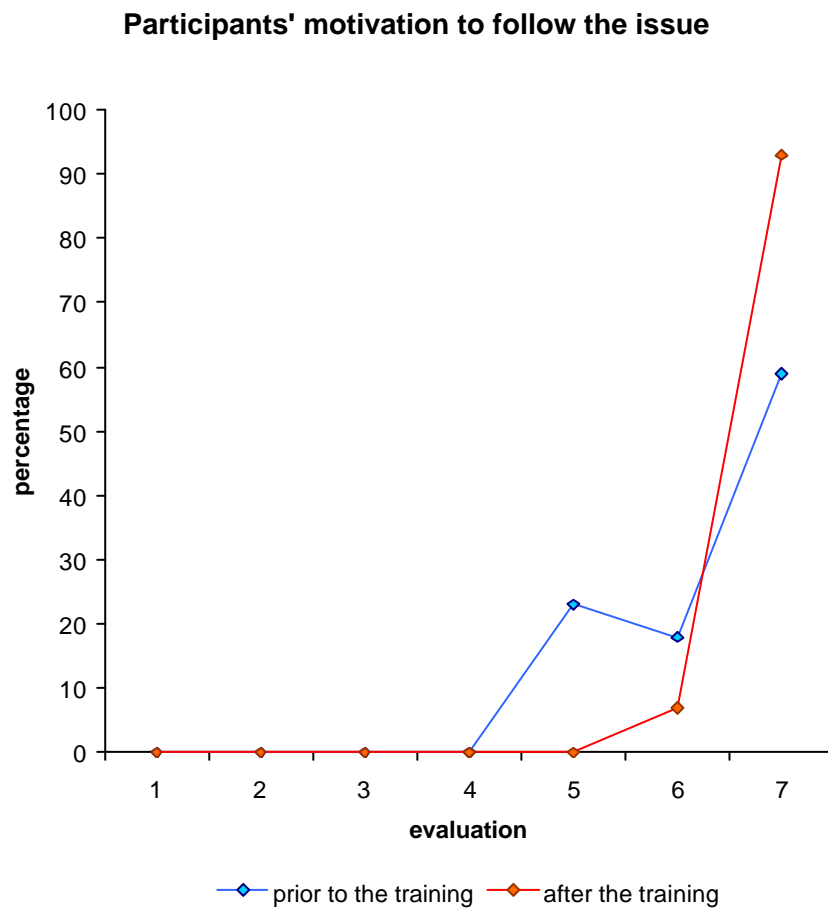
Usefulness of the training at the professional level in%



- The participants rated very high their impressions of the training and satisfaction with the training presenters:



- The participants' motivation to follow the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings has increased during the training and in comparison looks like this:



All the participants stated their wish and interest to deal with this issue.

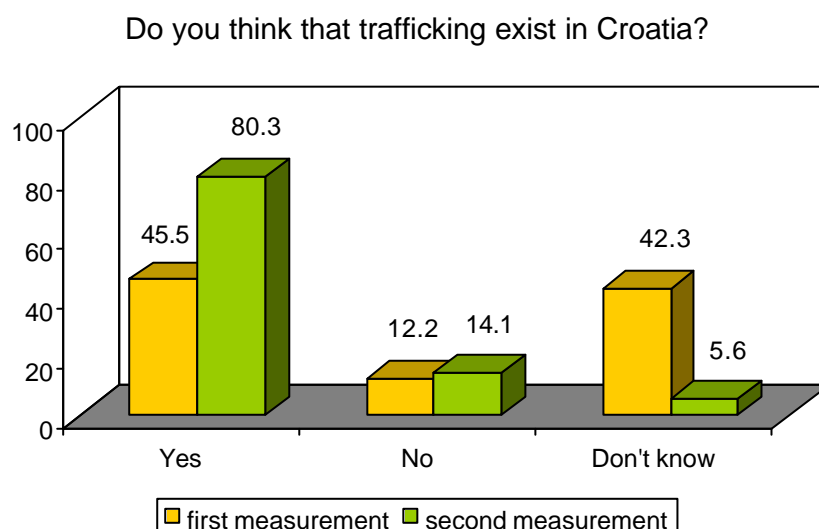
Trafficking in Human Beings

(Comment on the results of two public opinion surveys on trafficking in human beings in Croatia)

Whether the public is aware of trafficking in human beings and whether it exists in Croatia, in what ways it appears, what are sources of information and who is behind it, these are questions put to the Croatian public by phone twice this year. In the first survey (February 6 – 7) 600 interviewees answered them, and 800 in the second (June 23 – 26). However, taking into consideration that the selection of interviewees was done at random and that (non-) possession of telephones can not be regarded as a mark of differentiation having a bigger impact upon representation, it has to be said that they were representative.

A media campaign has been organized between the two surveys with the purpose of getting the Croatian public acquainted with this modern sort of slavery.

1. Awareness of trafficking in human beings , and opinion whether this phenomenon exists in Croatia



It is evident from the results obtained during two surveys that about 2/3 of interviewees state to know what (as a modern phenomenon) trafficking in human beings is. The portion of those thinking that it exists also in Croatia rose from 45.5% in the first survey to 80.3% in the second. The difference in the results obtained should be attributed to the campaign carried out between the two surveys.

2. Knowledge about forms of trafficking in human beings of the interviewees thinking that it exists in Croatia and sources of information (percentage):

<i>Which form of trafficking are you aware of?</i>	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
1- Forced street begging	68.9	69.7
2- Trafficking in human organs	63.2	64.4
3- Forced prostitution	70.0	77.3
4- Pornography	-	25.6
5- Forced labour	-	12.1
6- Forced marriage	-	0.2
<i>Sources of information?</i>		
1- From the press	43.4	55.8
2- By TV	31.3	27.2
3- By radio	11.9	6.5
4- Through friends and acquaintances	10.4	19.6
5- Happened to be witness of it	3.0	3.1

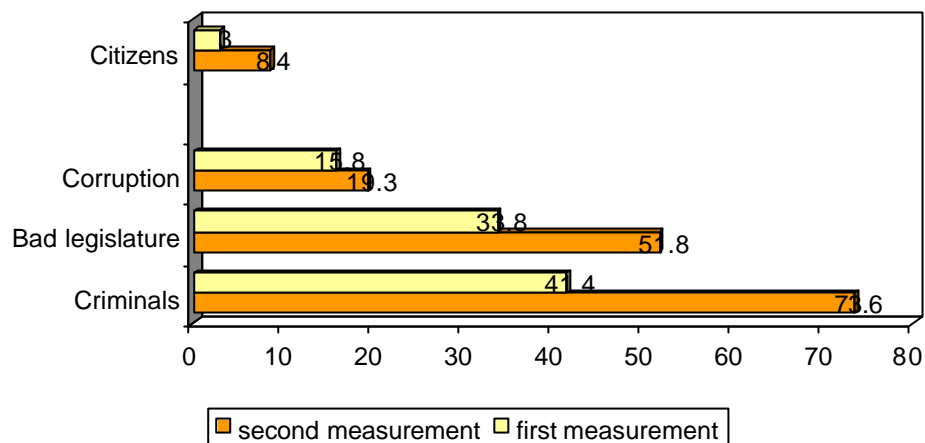
The interviewees in the two surveys are mostly aware of the following three forms of trafficking in human beings: forced prostitution, forced street begging and trafficking in human organs. The difference between the two surveys is very small as regards these three forms. With these three forms there ends in the first survey the awareness of the public with them.

However, in the second survey to these forms are added those for needs of pornography, forced labour and hardly mentioned forced marriage. The knowledge with this new modern phenomenon was in the meantime enriched with new perceptions so that it can be stated that with it a degree of sensibility towards it has risen among the Croatian public.

The sources of information on forms of trafficking are the same in both surveys, but the printed media and TV dominate. The printed media and conversations with friends and acquaintances dominate in the second survey (with about 10%) whereas the portion of the radio has decreased that of television slightly as well. Relatively a big portion (considering the novelty of this phenomenon) of «friends and acquaintances» (about 20%) as a channel how acquaintance with this phenomenon is spread around, points out that the communication about it is not altogether in one way (media towards their consumers) but that it is also direct and (although at a modest level) represented in everyday communication patterns of the Croatian public. This can serve as well, at least as an illustration, as a support to a statement that a certain degree of sensibility towards this phenomenon of modern life has been reached.

3. Opinion on who is responsible for trafficking in human beings in Croatia

Who is responsible for trafficking in Croatia? (%)



In both surveys the ranking of responsibility for trafficking in human beings in Croatia is identical. According to the interviewees' opinion the most responsible for trafficking in Croatia are criminals and bad legislation whereas corruption, poverty, unemployment and similar and the public are with a very low percentage and far behind the first two. In the second survey it has come to a considerable increase which points out that in the meantime between the two surveys it came to a certain increase in awareness with relative complexity of this phenomenon and by its share fact the public became more interested in it.

4. Interviewees' perception of whether the Croatian citizens are involved in trafficking in human beings (percentage)

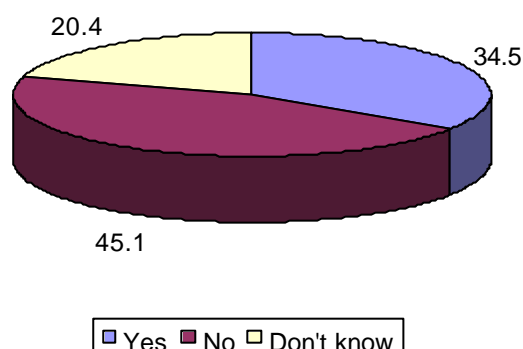
They heard that Croatian citizens were:	First	Second
- involved in a network of organized crime		
1- Yes	56.0	57.9
2- No	44.0	42.1
- victims of trafficking		
1- Yes	62.3	65.3
2- No	37.7	34.7
Know about the victims of trafficking where they live:		
1- Yes	21.5	25.8
2- No/Are not acquainted	78.5	74.2

As it is evident from the data shown, a considerable number of the interviewees know about involvement of Croatian citizens in trafficking in human beings. In the case of the victims this number rises up to 2/3 in the second survey (65.3% of them have heard about it). The portion of those stating that they are acquainted with such cases in the place of their living may be regarded as very high (every fifth in the first survey and every fourth in the second). The awareness about involvement of Croatian citizens in the network of organized crime of trafficking and the knowledge about the victims are most steady of all surveyed features: namely, the difference between the first and second survey in these cases is almost negligible

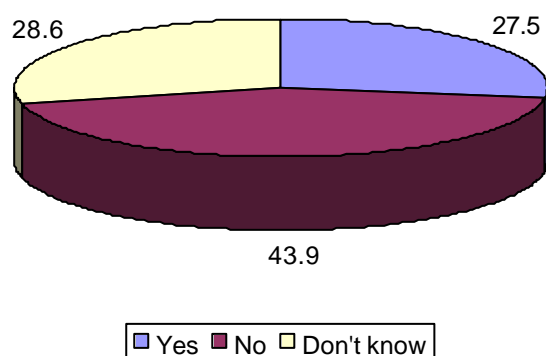
Three new questions, in addition to the already mentioned ones, were put in a repeated telephone survey, and they dealt with the opinion of how this phenomenon is treated in the Croatian media. Although the familiarity of the citizens with trafficking in human beings is based on activities of the media it does not mean that the media informs the public of this phenomenon enough and in a qualitative manner (informatively, objectively, in details, critically, etc.) It became evident that among the interviewees exactly this attitude prevails, i.e. the attitude that the citizens of Croatia are informed insufficiently about this phenomenon of modern slavery.

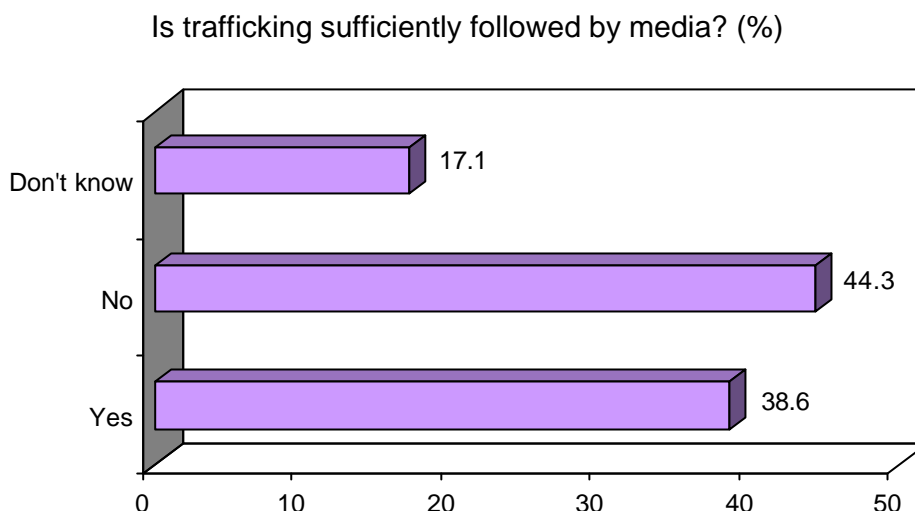
5. The interviewees' opinion on the level of information of Croatian citizens on trafficking in human beings (percentage)

Are the Croatian citizens sufficiently informed about trafficking? (%)



Are the Croatian citizens sufficiently informed about ways of recruitment? (%)





We can see that almost every second interviewee thinks that the Croatian citizens are insufficiently informed about this phenomenon and that the media do not pay necessary attention to it. Although a considerably high number of them (69.8%) think that they know what modern trafficking in human beings represents, probably that knowledge and the knowledge of their environment is not considered sufficient. Consequently, they estimate that the media should be more informative about this subject than it is the case presently.

Conclusions

- In both surveys a relatively high level of information on the surveyed phenomenon is observed. As a modern social phenomenon on the territory of Croatia, in its immediate as well as more distant environment (arisen as a consequence of huge social disorganization – where the previous principles of social organization and solidarity had collapsed and the new ones on the territory affected by it have not yet been established) trafficking in human beings in consciousness of the Croatian citizens has become a part of everyday life. There is, consequently, a certain degree of the citizens' sensitivity for this problem, but most of the interviewees think that the knowledge about it is not sufficient. Therefore a need to pay more attention to this phenomenon in the media, a need for better quality and more information.
- The difference between the data obtained by two surveys oscillates markedly: the ones relating to the opinion of existence of trafficking in human beings in Croatia and the responsibility for it are emphatically considerable. However, the difference is unimportant relating to acquaintance with involvement of Croatian citizens in the network of this organized crime and its victims as well as to acquaintance with the cases of trafficking in human beings in the place of their living. In the second survey the acquaintance with the ways of trafficking in human beings was «enriched» by three, which were not recorded in the previous survey

(compulsion for needs of pornography, forced labour and forced marriage). We should especially stress here acquaintance with forced labour, a modern way of slavery, with which no acquaintance had been evident in the first survey.

- During the time period between the two surveys a campaign was conducted in various ways by which the public was informed about this phenomenon and its consequences for individuals and the society as a whole. To what extent and whether at all can the observed differences between the two surveys be attributed to this campaign? It can be said that in most cases the differences are so considerable that there is a low probability that they would occur during such a short time period as one between the two surveys, and during which no spectacular case of trafficking in human beings causing attention took place. Equally, in the second survey it was noted that the awareness with such forms of trafficking in human beings that occupied a more prominent place during the campaign (e.g. forced labour) increased. So on this basis it can be said that there was direct impact of the campaign upon this acquaintance and the ways of its manifestation. Should the connection between the campaign and the awareness of trafficking in human beings be expressed in figures, then on the basis of the obtained data, it could be said that no less than 15% could be attributed to the effects of the campaign. The connection certainly exists and it is most probably even bigger than it has been mentioned but a more precise degree of this connection can not be determined on the basis of these data.

External Experts' Evaluations

AUSTRIA

"Trafficking in Human Beings"

«How an individual can prevent this planet from self-destruction? There is only one solution to it that I can see: each individual must be actively engaged.»

(Spike Lee, film director, New York)

A successfully carried out action «Trafficking in human beings is our reality. Let's stop it!» is running in a polyphone pictorial play whose purpose it is to get the public acquainted with ways and trickeries in trafficking in human beings. The pictorial and production resumés are applied proportionally in accordance with known advertizing strategies. They are subtly confronted at multimeaning levels with a rude reality. Icons and significants represent symbolic, classically fictitious worlds, but still they transfer from their order and peripathetics (e.g. upper half-picture: female torso, *barcode*; pants; lower half-picture: white label (*Intention*) on a black tape) into a political demand. «Trafficking in human beings...» uses undoubtedly stage-like new advertizing-technical communicative forms with the help of the old and new media in order to impose this subject to the public (brutal and shameful trafficking in human beings). By doing so the accusing moral finger does not appear apparent, but that way is a good way. The accompanying materials clearly, factually and informatively express the subject of the campaign.

The campaign has an intelligently worked out plan that makes use of capabilities and the force of advertizing strategic activities and is trying to provoke every opportunity for presentation of its topics. *«I scratch the public opinion where it has itches.»* (O. Toscani)

Ana Bilic, Lawyer, Writer, Feminist

Eva Deissen, One of the pioneers and founders of feminist movement in Austria

Renee Diamant, Artist, Feminist

Gabriela Novak-Karall, Manager of Croatian Center, Expert on Women's Movement

Viktoria Palatin, Chief Editor ORF (Austrian TV)

Joseph Hartmann, General Manager of Echoraum (avangarde theatre),

Art Director of Croatian Center, Member of the CoE Expert Group for New Technologies in Art

Vienna, July 10, 2003

SLOVENIA

IOM Zagreb, Campaign against trafficking in human beings

Based on the insight into the materials of the info campaign for prevention of trafficking in human beings that was carried out by IOM Zagreb it is possible, first of all, to ascertain that we deal here with a wide and entirely comprehensive approach. Already well known and frequently used methods of mediation of information to the most versatile public – especially those of mass media – have been successfully combined with some others inovative ways.

It is beyond any doubt that such a campaign contributes positively to awareness of the existance of trafficking in human beings, as well as, which is more important, brings around information as to how to deal with such phenomenon when it occurs in our neighbourhood. And not last, it tells us where the dangers are that a potential migrant might very often not see because they are cleverly hidden behind advertisements that promise easy living. In such ideal images of better life there are very often completely hidden possibilities that one has to deal with thefts, cheating and false promises.

As it is evident from a wide »choice of articles«, the info campaign has covered broad areas, those as well where such kind of information very rarely reach, such as inns, pubs, restaurants. In my opinion one of the best ways is a coffee sugar bags. We deal here with an original idea that has a distant reach simply because coffee is drunk everywhere and is commonly omnipresent. By such a daily habit one is additionally informed about something very serious but often hidden social phenomenon. Also other minor articles – calendar and bookmark – are a good idea, naturally, only if they really make their way into specific public buildings, e.g. bookshops, libraries, colleges and faculties. Although this way has to rely on the distribution that is, apart from its contents, crucial for the success and echo of such an action.

As far as the advertisements in the media are concerned, it is my opinion that the radio advertisement is particularly good and with a clear message. The listener gets a clear message already by the first hearing of it. However, it seems that it is not the case with a TV advertisement, although the words are the same, but when covered with pictures its impact is different from the radio advertisement. In my opinion and based on my personal listening and watching the clarity by the TV advertisement is bit lesser (a questionnaire among colleagues has shown the same). Maybe that is a result of the complexity of the topic, which is not surprising.

Otherwise IOM's Zagreb info campaign brings around many elements that should be utilised with similar actions, also in different enviroments together with some other original moves.

Best regards and wishes to the group that has started and carried out the action.

Dr sci *Simona Zavratnik Zimic*
Peace Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia